AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Second Day of the Spring Meeting at Jerome Park.

A Brilliant Attendance-Scenes on the Road.

FIVE CAPITAL RACES.

Madge, Ballankeel, Olitipa, Springbok and Diavolo the Winners.

The second day of the ninth spring meeting of the American Jockey Club was the event in racing circles yesterday. There were five events, and each and all proved interesting. The first race for a \$500 purse, distance one mile, was an interesting and closely contested race, principally between Joseph Donahue's Spindrift, an old chestnut colored horse, and McDaniel's chestnut mare, four years old, Madge. Mac won the race, and there were the usual jubilant expressions among his backers, the Paris mutual pools, however, paying only \$6.00. The great event of the day, the race for the Westchester Cup, created considerable excitement, many of the knowing ones backing Litter's borse. Reform, against the favorite, Ballankees. But the gallant Kentucky steed showed his pluck, speed and bottom throughout the two miles and a quarter and won the race. A more magnificent exhibition of equine speed has seldom been displayed at Jerome Park. Paris mutuals, \$8 20. The bandsome filly, Olitica, whose performances at Saratoga last year made her the favorite in the third race, won the Maryland Stakes, the Paris mutuals paying \$7 90, and Springbok was the winner in the fourth race, Paris mutuals \$6 10. The steeplechase eagerly looked for by the immense crowd present, and the winning horse was George Ayres' Diavolo, \$18 20 being paid in the French pools. The attendance was very large, not quite as numerous as that or Saturday, but quite as select and distinque. The road, owing to the rain of the previous day, was in splendid condition, with the sole ex ceptions of a few places in the immediate vicinity of Macomb's Dam bridge. The usual inconventences were experienced in a light wagon before reaching Central Park. The avenues leading to the Park are in a frightful condition-full of ruts and holes, and dangerous alike to man and beast. The billiard-table-like surface of the Park and the boulevards is a relief to the driver of a spirited team after threading the quarry-like pavement of Fifth avenue or the honeycombed surface of the adjoining avenues. The Park looks its loveliest this season. The trees have assumed grander proportions since last they donned their spring toilets, and, in the gentle breeze, they waved their foliage, shook out their perfume and caused the passer by to forget for the moment that but a few blocks away was the Disocker manufactory of other smells on the Harlem flats. As the long, curving road descends toward the Boulevard, beyond the limits of the Park, vistas of landscape beauty unfold themselves. The shores of Long Island, where the waters of the Sound lap the gleaning particles of sand that shine in the moonday sin; the islands that stud the river when it wisens into the great estuary of the Atlantic coast; the cool, inviting sward near by, over which a stray peacock struts in all the pomp of his race; a sheen of light from a pond beside the road, a gray-coated guardian of the peace, came in hand—the club not being considered sudiciently Arcadian—a rattle of wheels and clatter of hoops, as a last trotter flits by, a ripple of laughter from a hidden russic seat, where, pernaps, the momentous question is being propunded to willing ears, and a general feeling, sense, pleasure, enjoyment, more than even the ministerial "so, so!"—such is a drive through the Park in this season. Then the Boulevard, oroad, wide, stretching, effective and level. How the horses know when they tone it surface! They shake their heads knowlingly, spurn the dust with more nonchalance, expand their nostrils to the fragrant breeze and wilt themselves out." There is a moment's delay at the rickety Macomb's Dam oridge, which is guarded by very officious policemen, some of whom are slaves of the political lamp. For instance, returning from the race yesterday and taking an allotted place in the long queue that extended almost from Fleetwood Cottage to the oridge, a policeman caught the reins of a gentleman's korse, pulled his wagon violently aside, to make way for some low politician who was driving near, and who did not think it worth his while to get into line in the regular way. Those policemen at Macomb's Dam bridge seem to be particularly impressed with the awful dignity attaced to the name "Aiderman." Probably the policeman who stopped an entire line of wagons and caused the passer by to forget for the moment that but a few blocks away was the Dispecker manu-

that an Aiderman or his backer should override every one.

The prettiest and most attractive field of fillies that ever graced a racecourse in this country appeared yeaterfuly in the courtest for the Maryland Stakes. They were as graceful as antelopes, coquettish as Murray Hill belies and fleet as the chamols of the Alps. The clubhouse was crowded to excess, and the bing and siepe in front of it was secorated with watteau-like groups of fair ladies, and a modisie would have gone into ecstacles over some of the ravishing toliets displayed on the occasion. This season has opened so auspiciously for the American Jockey Club that one may expect "standing room only," except on the grass, at Jerome Park on Thursday.

THE BACING.

The track was in capital condition, and great anticipations of last time were indulged in by tho large concourse of racing admirers that were within the inclosures of Jerome Park. The crowd were not disappointed, as all the races were not pply run in mo t excellent time, but, what was more satisfactory, they were all closely contested. The horses engaged were all good ones, hence the excellent sport that took place.

The first event of the day was for a purse of \$500, with an allowance for maidens; the distance one mile. Six horses came to the post. These were the tavorite, Mr. McDaniel's chestnut filly Madge, who sold for three to one over the field; Jo Dononue's chestnut horse Spendinriit, W. Cottrill's chestnut colt Harry Felter, F. T. Bruce's bey gelding Warrior, D. McCann's bay gelding Burgoo, and P. Lorillard's bay colt Risk. Madge won the race by a head after a very pretty race from the bluff. The other horses had no chance with the first and second and were padly peaten. The time made was good over this track, 1:45.

The second race was the great event of the daythe Westchester Cup-which closed with twentyone entries, but only four came to the post, the others evidently being airaid of the great racing colt Ballenkeel, by Asteroid, dam Schottische, who had been beating every horse he met with in

coit Ballenkeel, by Asteroid, dam Schottische, who had been beating every horse he met with in the south and West during the hast winter and spring. The horses that came to the post to contend with him for the trophy and the honors were M. A. Littell's brown out Reform, of Leamington, dam Stolen Kisses, trained by Charley Lloyd; Jo Dononne's chestnut coit Botany Bay, by Australian, dam Bonnet; Lawrence & G. Lorithard's Day horse Shriock. Bailenkeel was a great invorted over the field, he took the lead, and showed the bloers the way from beginning to end, winning the race in band. Reform ran a good race, but he is no match for this great raceborse, Bailenkeel. The others performed only moderately well, Insere was a report on the course after the race that Mr. P. Lorithard had purchased Ballenkeel, but on linquiring of the horse's owner, Mr. Jennings, he assured us that the story was a canard.

The third race was the Maryiand Stakes, for Blues three years old; a dash of a mile. This stakes closed with twenty-five hominations, six of which faced the starter. These were F. Lorithard's coestnut filly Springret, A. B. Lewis & O. 's chesnut filly Viniagrette, A. Belmont's cresnut filly Springret, A. B. Lewis & O. 's chesnut filly Mattle A. Olitips was the favorite, her rapid running in her two-year-old form warranting the speculators in choosing her in preference to any of the others. Finework was also much sought after, and large amounts were wagared on her chances, while the others were sold at mere nominal rates, The start in this race was a bad one, as the man with the flag had his back to Mr. McDaniel's filly, who was cavorting about the track at the time and was not ready to run when he dropped the flag for a start. She was beaten before file the score. The gentleman starter has been rather severe with Colonel McDaniel since his inauguration in this new office, as this is the second time he has left the Colonel's horses at the post, the first time in the Witters' Stake on Saturday and now in the Maryiand Stakes,

ground. He must be above them, locking over them, and in this way and no other with he be able to tell when to drop the flag. Oiltipa got of well, and running in the same style she did hast year came away easily from the others on the homestreten and won very easily. The time, nowever, was not as good as it should have been for such a field of noted clippers.

The four the event was for a purse of \$500, for all ages, to carry 100 lost, for which two horses only came to the post. These were D. McDaniel's chestbut horse Springbok and M. H. Santord's brown forse mate. Springbok was the tavorite at long odds, although many beheved that the latter with 100 pounds was as good as any horse in the land at a mile and a half. They were badly beaten in their misplaced confidence, as Springbok won the race in a hand gallop. Mate, however, was not run, in the opinion of many, in the way to beat the high borse. The would-be wise lellows say they would have put on the pressure from the end. As it was, the horses began easy and ran in that way for three-quarters of a mile. The last half mile, however, was worth looking at, as sharper running has not been often witnessed on the turf. Springbok won easily.

The fifth and closing event of the day was the Grand National Handicap Steeplechase. There were sixteen entries for this race, six of which number came to the post. These were Lawrence & G. Lorillard's chestout horse Resolute, carrying 150 lbs.; and cleshout mare Austrine, 145 lbs.; George Ayers' bay golding blavolo, 146 lbs.; A. P. Green's oay mare Dayingnt, 143 lbs.; A. P. Green's oay mare Dayingnt, 14

ressing.
The following are the details of the racing as it

PURSE \$500; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 3 bs.; if 4 years old, 7 bs.; if 5 years or upward, 12 los.; one mile.

12 ios.; one mile.

D. McDaniel's ch. m. Mauge, by Australian, dam Atabama, 4 years old, 105 ibs. (Hennessey)... Jo Bonanne's ch. h. Spindritt, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, agen, 118 ibs. (Ree)... P. Lorniard's b. c. Kisk, by Revolver, dam Syren, 3 years old, 90 ibs. (Sparling)... W. Cottril's ch. n. Harry Feiter, by Daniel Boone, dam Sigma, 4 years old, 108 ibs. (W. Lakeland). P. T. Brace's b. R. Warrior, by War Dance, dam by Yorkshire, 4 years old, 98 ibs. (J. Richardson).

still in iront, closely foll med by Madge, Risk a good third, Harry Felter and Warrior side and side, Burgoo sixta. Coming up the homostretch Spindrift was in bront until thirty yards of the finish, when Madge increased her stride, and in lour jumps landed a winner by a head. Spindrift second, ten lengths in front of Risk, who was five lengths anead of Harry Felter, the latter about the same distance in advance of Warrior, Burgoo sixta. Time, 1:45.

THE WESTCHESTER CUP, a sweepstakes of \$50 each, play or pay, with \$1,500 added; the second horse to receive \$300 out of the stakes. The winner of any single race amounting to \$2,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of \$3,000, 7 lbs.; of \$4,000 10 lbs, extra. Two miles and a quarter.

l'assing around the nill out of sight their positions were unchanged; but when they came in view on the lower tura Baliankee; was half a length ahead of Botany Bay, the latter three lengths in advance of Shylock, who was half a length in riont of Reform. The horses were closer together at the three-quarter pole, and as they came into the quarter streich they were bunched, Baliankeel showing the way. As they passed the stand Balienkeel was three-quarters of a length anead of Betany Bay, the latter half a length in front of lenkeel was three-quarters of a length anead of Betany Bay, the latter half a length in advance of Shylock. Going around the upper turn the horses ran nose and tail in the order given above, and as they passed the quarter pole there was still no change in piace or position. Coming down to the blud Reform jumped into second place and when the jockey of Botany Bay struck the coit with the whip he swerved across the track and fell into fourta place. Going around the lill Ballankeel led Reform a length, which he carried out of sight, Saylock third. Botany Bay fourth. When the horses appeared in view on the lower turn, Ballankeel was still galloping in Iront of Reform with a length the best of it, and this advantage he brought into the homestreich. Shylock and Botany Bay were then out of the race, and Reform had very little more run in him. The race seemed a certainty for Ballankeel. Reform, however, made another effort on the homestreich, but the laster he came the quicker he was beaten, and the great Kentucky coil Ballankeel anloyed nome an easy winner of the Westchester Cup by two lengths, Reform second, a cozen lengths and an quarter, 4:00%. The last two miles were run in 3:30. The Cup amounted to \$3,500.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Stat. Age. Weight, era. Time.

THE THIRD BACK.

THE MARYLAND STAKES, for fillies three years old; \$10 entrance, h. i., with \$750 added; the second horse to receive \$200 out of the stakes. One mile.

A. Belmont's cn. f. Ohtipu, by Leamington, dam Ollata (Evans)

W. Cottrul's cs. I. Ascension, by Australian, dam Lilly Ward (Lakeland)

P. Lorillard's ch. I. Springlet, by Australian, dam Springbrook (Barues)

M. H. Sandlord's br. f. Finework, by Lexington,

THE FOURTH RACE.
PURSE \$500; for all ages, to carry 100 lbs.; mares and goldings allowed 3 lbs. One mile and a nail.

got away sicely together, springbok soon got to the front. At the three-quarter pole, enter the old course, Springbok was two lengths front, and he galloped in that Way the homestretch. The pace was very sle for such well known fivers, and it wont until they left the stand that it was increase. for such well known fivers, about the was increased. Springlock was two lengths in front at the stand, the same distance anead at the quarter pole, and as he came down to the binff nearly three lengths separated them. As soon as they turned around the bin Maire made his attack, and the speet of the borses became very great. As they passed around the lower turn they were going at their best, and Mate could not aiminish the daylight between them in the least. Springbok held him haddily, and when they entered the homestretch, notwithstanding that Mate made another gallant effort, the big norse came away from him and won by three open lengths. The time was not extraordinary, however, as all the fast running was done on the last hair mile. Time, 2:43%.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE; a sweep-stakes of \$100 each, hall loriet, and only \$20 if declared, with \$500 added, the second horse to receive \$200 out of the stakes; three to start or no race; about two miles and a half.

George Ayres' b. They have the starters, and only \$20 if declared.

RACING AT CHARTER OAK PARK.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8, 1875. The spring meeting of the Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association opened to-day at Charter Oak Park with a good day and track and a fair

In the 2:45 class there were eighteen entries out of waich a neld of ten started. Carrolton, Hampion, Vulcan, Mattie Lockwood, Ben Bruce, Lavender, Dan Ford and Beniah did not start,

Abcallab. A 3 2 2 4 ro. John Lovell's br. g. Barney Keiley. 6 6 6 9 9 dr. Robert Thornton's g. g. Royal George.

2:30%.
Thomas Jefferson, Sensation and Vanity Fair will start in the 2:22 class on Wednesday.

YACHTING.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE WILLIAMS-BUBG YACHT CLUB-THE VICTORESS, SORCERESS,

JOHN M. SAWYER AND PIDGEON THE WINNERS. The fifth annual regatta of the Williamsburg Yacht Club was sailed yesterday over the regular course, from their club house on Pottery Beach to the Stepping Stones Buoy and return, a distance of about twenty-two miles. The steamer Wyoming was chartered by the club to carry Regatta Committee, judges, members and their guests round the course. Before arriving at Pottery Beach the Wyoming made several calls at different docks, so that by the time the yachts were ready to start her decks were crowded with representatives of both sexes provided with capacious lunch baskets and the ecessary accompaniment to a day's excursion on the water. The Regatta Committee, Messrs, John N. Lanteser, E. S. Tobie, John Van Brunt, Levi Smith and Edward Brown, and the judges, Mesars. Richard Nash, G. D. Dunning and George Watts, came on board from the club house, and shortly after ten A. M. the yachts prepared for the start. Mr. W. T. Lee, Secretary of the Brooklyn Vacht Club, and Commodore Frank Bates, of the Long Island Yacht Cinb, were among the invited guests of the club. The following yachts started

in the regatta:-FIRST CLASS CABIN YACHTS. Owner.
Commodore A. Barker...
E.z. Commodore Rexter...
Josa Smith...
SECOND CLASS. Ecroeress Clifford & 1100per
E. J. Colahan Fromas Meany
Favoriis Charles Brandt,
Nettie heodore Reeves
A. J. Brash Reeven & Brash
I. Merritt FOURTH CLASS.

John Lanthier Lanthier & Brush
S. S. & Hill
S. M. Rogers H. Bowdon
Katie Vice Commodore Conglin
G. C. Orr James Davis
The Interest in the regults as a majore

The interest in the regatta was mainly centred in the contest in the third class between the J. M. Sawyer, A. J. Brosb and Isaac Merritt, as all three are new this season. The owners of the John M. Sawyer anticipated an easy victory, and their

having a straight gailop the first half mile. They got away steely together, Springbok soon going to the front. At the three-quarter pole, entering the old course, Springbok was two lengths in pront, and be gailoped in that way up the homestretch. The pace was very slow the homestretch. The pace was very slow the casely five the capital states the capital states the capital states and soops glided away in the homestretch. The pace was very slow the capital states t

The fleet had a dead neat through the channel on the eastern side of

BLACKWRLL'S ISLAND,
and as the Wyoming went through the western channel they were lost to view for a lew minutes.
Passing Astoria herry the Pidgeon led, closely followed by the Sawyer, Brush and the rest of the fleet, Going through the Gate the yachtal lifted sheet, and on the top of the tide struck a lively gait. The Pidgeon was still to the fore but closely hunted by the sawyer and Brush. The Favorita and Nettle came next, with the Lambuer leading her class. After passing Randall's Lud the beeze began to die away, and off the 140 Brothers there was nardly a catspany. The Brush Bhally caught a little puff and got the best of the Sawyer, but the Pidgeon was still to windward head boat. The Sawyer now began to creep up and in a lew minutes passed the Pidgeon and Hrush. At I'll A. M. the Pidgeon made another oash for first honors and passed the Sawyer, which was a short distance ahead of the Brush and Favorita. The stephen J. Colahan had a little he est of the Sorocress, and the Victoress appeared to be outsailing the rest of ner class. Off the breeze veered round a little to the eastward, but was still very light. In the comparative calm the big canvas of the Sawyer began to tell, and she crept gradually past the Pidgeon, despite all the tricks of the trace that were put in practice by the veteran Joe Morris. The Lide had how oe gun to run ebb, and the fleet strung over toward the Long Island alnore to get in the stack water. At 21:30 the Brush appeared to have a little ine best of it, followed by the reast of the Sawyer and Pidgeon. Je Colowed by the rest of the fleet in straggling order. The Victoress Favorita and Nettle drifted along, followed by the rest of the fleet in straggling order. The Breat hour was rather uninteresting, as there was not a breath of wind; but about 4:12 a lively breeze came up from the southward; the yachts, with sheets lifted, started in a hurry for the Stepping Stones buoy. They turned as follows:

the Scapping Stones buoy. They turned as follows:
Namez H. M. S. Namez H. M. S.

John M. Sawyer 4 21 30 Victoress... 4 40 00

Playcon... 24 45 8 M. rogers 4 42 00

Parorita... 4 28 00 A. J. Brush... 4 42 05

Nettee... 4 28 00 A. J. Brush... 4 42 05

Nettee... 4 28 00 A. J. Brush... 4 42 05

Nettee... 4 28 00 A. J. Brush... 4 42 05

John Lanther... 4 37 00 Bane Aercett... 4 44 30

The rest of the fleet were not timed, as the Wyoming had to start for home in order to arrive at
the club house anend so as to take the time of
arrival. The Sawyer gradualty prept away rom
the rest of the fleet, and the Favorita and Nettile
passed she Pidgeon. Shortly before passing the
Two Brothers the Sawyer was some distance
ahead, followed by the Favorita. Nettle, Pidgeon,
Vicoress, Brush, Lanther and Melvina in the
order name. The Brush finally crept
and passed the Victoress, taking
fifth place. The fleet passed through Hell Gate
at a pretty lively gant, and tung to the New York
shore until they could tack across and fetch the
cind house. They were all pretty well handled, as
the captains made a pretty shrew allowance for
the effect of the tide on the lee bow. They passed
the home stakeboat in the following order:—

John M. Sawyer. 6 10 09 Melvina... 6 34 50

The John M. Sawyer and fourth class, Pidgeon. The John M. Sawyer and fourth class, Pidgeon.

THE LAUNCH OF THE MOHAWK. Vice Commodere W. T. Garner's new schooner yacht Mohawk will be launched to-day from the foot of North Seventh street, Williamsburg. Yesterday afternoon the yacht was covered with mechanics of every trade, all as busy as bees, preparing the fair candidate for aquatic honors for the morrow's bridal. Her immense topmasts were lying on the deck ready to go up, and by noon to-day she will be in trim to glide into the water, ther cabin is still in the hands of the joiners, and as a great deal of work has yet to be moleted she will probably not make an appearace in a regatta before the 11th of July, when the fact go to Cape May. A steamer has been char-tered by Vice Commodore Garaer for the accom-modation of his friends, and after witnessing the corresponds and the launce a visit will be paid to the new club house at Stapieton, Staten island, which is now completed and ready for its furni-ture.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

BETTER ORGANIZATION AND MORE INSTRUCTION NEEDED-WHAT WAS DONE YESTERDAY. Battery B, First division, N.G.S.N.Y., opened the season's arillery practice yesterday at Cozzen's

This tactical unit of the artiflery branch of the National Guard service, under the command of Captain John Keim, in undress uniform, left their Lavender, Dan Ford and Beulah did not start.
The following is the summary:

First Rack.—Purse of \$1,000, for 245 class; \$600
to first, \$300 to second and \$100 to taird.

R. S. Brent's D. m. Nettle Burlew. 8 1 1
Dan Mace's D. m. Maud. 1 2 3
C. S. Green's Dr. m. Tornado Maid. 4 3 2 4
John Tront's S. g. T. B. French. 2 4 5 5
G. H. Firsk's Dik. m. Celerity. 9 7 4
F. B. Cummings' Dr. m. Queen. 6 5 6 8
Robert Toornton's D. m. Vesta. 5 9 7 6
R. C. Woodnut's D. g. Fearless. 7 6 8 7
H. C. Woodnut's D. g. Herbert. 3 8 9 dis
Joan S. Baker's D. m. Ceneva. 10 dis.

Time, 2:34½—2:31½—2:35½.

First money to Nettle Burlew, second to Maud and third to fornado Maid.

In the 2:26 class seven heats were trotted, the first new being won by different horses. Darkness prevented the finishing of the race, and it was placed under the practice ground in time to open fire prevented the finishing of the race, and it was placed under captured in the time to open fire prevented the finishing of the race, and it was placed. There were present five comarmory, at the corner of White and Elm stree:s, by half-past nine. There were present five com missioned officers and sixty non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers.

The pieces were placed in position before a target twelve feet square, situated on an immense, ow, level meadow looking toward the sea. The

get twelve leet aquare, situated on an immense, low, level meadow looking toward the sea. The mark itself washmade of a wooden frame twelve feet square, over waich was siretened a covering of white canvas painted with a two-leet circular builly eye and rings marked on it a loot apart from each other to the sides of the target, this being placed at about \$800 yards from the battery. One nundred and twenty-five rounds were fired, mostly from the same gun. The target was nit some twenty-five rounds were fired, mostly from the same gun. The target was nit some twenty-five times, including two buill's eyes made by trumpeter fishier and guuner Ekner. The sand nothing mare, is the result of burning 125 cartridges and spending as many apherical sixpounder shot by Battery B.

The guns used were smooth bore brass sixpounders, liney were mounted on carringes too heavy and awk ward for the pieces. The inflormant wazon boxes were not adapted to the kind of ammunition used. The cartridge bags were too small for the bore of the piece, and although the powder was good there was too little of it in the charges, the rule being from one-lourth to one-sixth the weight of the projectile. The charge was not in the form of what is technically called axed ammunition, the carringe being separated from the bail, the latter having a very in critor wooden bottom strapped to it. The procetile used was spherical shot, like latter having a very in critor wooden bottom strapped to it. The procetile used was spherical shot, in the form of what seened in the upper part of the muzzle moulding to abswer as

A FRONT SIGHT.

and a shallow noten cut into the base ring of the piece to serve in place of the rear one. There were no temporary platforms nor planks to take the wheels of the gun mabedded themselves into the soil ground and the trail peece did the same, therefore the gun was not level nor the sievation uniform during the practice. Under these were to proof of skill on the part of the gunner, but the irruits of mere accident. To say that the

that the material was in wretched order and the skilininy managed would convey out a poor idea of the condition of Battery B yesterday.

Captain Keim has to his command an excellent personnel out of which to form a splendid battery; but, as too frequently happens in National Guard forces, neither officers nor men have the aimtest conception of what should constitute an artifleryman. The men don't know the details or great gun drill, and of course understand nothing at all about serving a battery according to any tactics. Only one gun was used yesterday for the greater part of the day, the other being cast uside because of some slight dissirrangement of the front sight. About ints useless gun nearly all the men not busily ougaged found too layer beer shed were clustered. The gun in service was loaded and laid, not according to any known rules, but at the captice of whomever might be nearest the piece. Instructor of balishies there was none, nor say one on the ground who appeared to have the slight est notion that artiflery practice means anything beyond ion lag up the gun and oanging away all over the field. The first artifleryman on the left of the gun detachnent knews of little about handding it that he frequently jerk of the friction primer toward the muzzle, instead of layersely, as he ought to have done, and the gunner to charge of the langer to clean out or cool the bore of the piece, although their was a bucket for that purpose hung in its place under the axietine. Everyoody commanded, noddy obeyed, and all was connision because no one understood his side.

The target was about 800 yards from the battery, and, consequently, some 250 yards beyond point his ax range, on the managent scale to the gun, the men pointing by the line of metal elevation only, their shots generally fell far short of the mark, and it was only by ricochet that they got on the target & all. ing by fact that of metalectation only, their storing enerally lell far short of the mark, and it was only by ricochet that they got on the target at all the battery returned yesterday evening to New York. Among the gentlemen present were captated J. S. Hudner and Lieutenants Hosizie and Hamman, of Dattery K.

THE POTATO BUG.

March of the "Colorado Beetle" Over the Continent.

The Pests Traced from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic.

ATTACKING TOMATOES AND POTATOES.

A Simple Method to Discover and Destroy Them.

Why Europeans Dread the "Ten-Lined Spearman."

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1975. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The Colorado potato beetle, which has been steadily moving eastward for a number of years, has at length reached the seaboard, and, with its advent into the eastern and more densely populated section of the country, where everything connected with its history is comparatively new and its habits and the means of prevention unknown, there is naturally much apprehension felt | Cole as to the results of its invasion, and at this time, when the sobject is attracting so much attention. a orief outline of the principal facts connected with its natural history and its progress from west to east, together with the record of past experiment, must prove interesting to the general reader and most useful to the agriculturist. EARLY HISTORY.

Over fifty years ago this insect was discovered

in the West by one of the early entomologists, Thomas Say, when on an exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains under Major Long, and was described and named by him. It is supposed to have lived upon the wild prickly solanum, so com-mon to that region—and upon which I have myself found it in Colorado-and seemed merely to hold its place in nature, for we do not again near of it till thirty-five or forty years later, after the cultivation of the potato had extended to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Here was a new food plant, and one on which it seemed to thrive, and it at once commenced its march to the East, slowly at first, as the potato fields were few and far between, but steadily, until at last it began to attract attention as a new and dangerous enemy to agriculture, appearing in Neoraska about the year 1859, two years later spreading over lows and about the year 1865 reaching the Missis ippi. Ten years later it strikes the Atlantic coast, after sweeping over the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and the north-ern portion of Virginia, though its greatest ravages have been almost wnolly confined to the states north of Mason and Dixon's line. It has also overrun portions of Canada. ITS PROGRESS IN THE EAST.
In 1872 it made its appearance in two countles

of Pennsylvania, though the damage was slight. In July, 1878, it had appeared in four countles of New York-viz., Wyoming, Niagara, Alleghany and Chautauqus-doing considerable damage in the last named. The presence of the pest was also reported at this time in thirteen of the western counties of Pennsylvania and in seven counties of West Virginia, while at the close of the season they had made even greater progress eastward. In August of this year (1873) they had made their appearance in the District of Columbia, a lew specimens baving been collected in a garden in the eastern part of the city of Washington, and later they were reported in the visinity of Baltimore, Md. We first hear of them in New Jersey, through published reports, in 1874, having made their appearance in Burlington, later in the summer spreading to other counties. They had also invaded Delaware and actually overrun Pennsylvania, having made their appearance in nearly all the eastern counties of the State. Seven counties of Maryland reported their presence and a lew counties in Virginia. In New York they had extended half way across the State,

according to summer returns from correspondents. The writer was informed recently that specimens had been taken in the fall of last year on Long Island, which would go to prove that they had reached the Atlantic in 1874. But the reports of the present season give us abundant proof that their travels enstward must cease in the States of New Jersey. Delaware and Maryland, as they have been seen at various points along the coast line. The following extracts from correspondence tately

received may prove interesting:—

BURLINGTON, N. J.

The Colorado beetle is pretty generally disseminated. In some fields they are kept down thus far by hand picking; in others are too numerous for such treatment.

CAMDEN, N. J.

Camben, N. J.

Colorado potato beetles are very pienty. The larve are just natching.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Great numbers of the Colorado potato beetle were seen at Ocean Beach, N. J., last week. Under the orlit along the seashore hundreds of them were turned up that had evidently been washed up by the ocean.

por the drift and that had evidently been up by the ocean.

LANCASTER, Pa.

Potato beetle in full torce.

FHANKLIN, Ph.

wary plenty here. They

Colorado potato beetle very plenty here. They are destroying tomatoes as well as pointoes.

The Colorado potato beetle has appeared in large numbers. Every step will be contested; but at this writing the prospect is the beetle will prevail.

King Goorge Va.

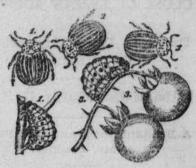
The Colorado beetle has appeared in numbers on early potatoes. Farmers are doubting the expediency of planting a fun crop. ALABM IN EUROPE. Last year a number of the European govern-

ments, fearing the introduction of the pest into the Old Werld, took the matter under consideration, and in several instances laws were enacted prohibiting the importation of American potatoes; but any one acquainted with the babits of the insect will see the foolishness of such proceed-ing, or rather the ignorance displayed by it, as at o period of its existence has the insect anght to de with the tuber, either in the egg, larva or shipping, as the insects are hable, when they become very numerous about our seaport cities, to find their way upon outward-bound vessels, and a single pair "taking passage" on one of our fastsailing steamers might be sufficient to establish the post in Great Britand, eventually, the Continent of Great caution should therefore be exercised by ship masters, and it would indeed be well to have preserved specimens or even drawings of the beetle placed in a conspicuous position on every ship that leaves our ports, so that the danger of their crossing the ocean might be lessened, as the saliors could be in-structed to keep on the lookout for them.

ITS DESCRIPTION AND NATURAL HISTORY. "The Colorado potato beetle," as it is now almost universally called (Doryphora decem-lineata, or the "ten-lined spearman"), belongs to the family of lear-eating peetles (Chrysomelida), and is one of the largest of the group. in-set measures about half an inch in longth, is of a thick oval shape and of a yellowish cream color, with ten dark-brown or blackish lines running lengthwise down the wing covers. The head and thorax, or middle portion of the body, are of an orange-trown color, spotted or marked with black. It has, in addition to the wing covers, a pair of pink wings, which lie folded beneath and hidden except when the insect is in flight.

The accompanying lunstration from the pencil of Professor Glover will give an idea of the form of this insect. (See figure 1, peetle and larve.) The eggs, to the namber of 1,000 to 1,200 and even more, are deposited upon the young leaves of the potato in clusters, containing from one to two dozen each. These haten in a very few days, and the young larvæ go immediately to work on the foliage and acquire their fall size in less than three weeks. In color they are a dark erange-red, the heat black and a black ring on the crop prospects are brightening daily.

the first segment of the body, and a double row of black dots down each side, from the head to the end of the abdomen. After arriving at maturity the larvæ go into the ground and change to purple, and in about ten days or two weeks the perfect beetles appear. They begin to pair in about a week, and on the fourteenth day the female begins to deposit her eggs, so we may consider that if takes about fluy days for the insect of go through all its changes from ear to ear. to go through all its changes from egg to egg, though, of course, the time ma vary a little from differences in temperature, &c. A writer in the Canadian Entomologist estimated that if the prog-



eny of a single pair of these insects were allowed to increase without molestation for an entire season the result would amount to over 60,000,000 of individuals, which will give some idea of their powers of reproduction. Though the potato is its particular food it will feed upon other clauts, such

powers of reproduction. Though the point is its particular food it will feed upon other dants, such as the tomato, egg plant, &c., sometimes doing consider ble damage, and in one case reported, after destroying a field of potatoes, they finished up on a patch of the Jamestown weed Datura stramonium).

Other species.

There is another insect closely allied to the Colorado beetle called the false potato beetle (Doruphora jancta), which is sometimes mistaken for the genuine species, especially in uninvaded districts, often causing needless alarm. It differs from the true species in having but cloth stripes, the onesone either side of the wing covers belief as broad again, as it wo stripes and been united of run together. The larva also differs, in being mich lighter colored (more of a fish color, in fact), and in having but one row of dots down the sides of the body. Use figure 3, illustration—figure 2 is an apparent cross between the two found in the south by Professor Glover.) This species has existed in the East for many years and lives upon the horse nettle, egg plant, &c. The old-fishioned slender-striped "potato bugs" (cantharis or lytta) have also been confounded with the Western species, but their long, soft bodies easily distinguish them.

guish them. EXTENT OF INJURIES. guish them.

Extent of injuries.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of actual damage done by these insects over the whole country for a given year. As the beeles invade new territory where the farmers are wholly unprepared for them, and, indeed, know little of nothing of the for with which they have to contend or the best mode of wariare against them, they are very naturally more destructive than a year or two later, when their hapits are better understood and the best means of prevention have become known. That they are more or less destructive certain years is doubtless as true with this insect as with many other destructive species. In 1872 the general opinion prevailed that they were not so plenty as in previous years, but certainly they have been at work in good carnest during the last season, and from the early reports received this year it is probable that they will be fusly as desirnctive the present season. The question is often asked, "Will they always remain?" To whice we can only answer, Yes, though probably during one first two or three years of their appearance in a new locality they will be the most dostructive.

Examistics of Losses.

The value of potatoes in local markets has aver-

bly darlog the first two or three years of their appearance in a new locality they will be the most dostructive.

The value of rotatoes in local markets has averaged faily \$80,000,000 for the whole crop since the previence of the potato beet.c. The yield has been about 120,000,000 bushels per annum, and the loss from these insects may be considered an under estimate at \$12,000,000 per year. As the price has advanced with the decline of production the consumer has shared with the producer the loss, yet an intrinsic value of \$5,000,000 per annum has been sacrideed, with a large additional amount for the application of Paris green, the labor of hand picking and other expedients employed in the desperate contest between Dorryphora and the potato grower. To libustrate:—fillinois withstood the first serious shock in this combat in 1867, and the total production fell of 30 per cent, the rate of yield declined from 86 to 60 bushels per acre (according to records of the Department of Agriculture), and the average price almost doubled. In 1868 they ledd was increased to 71 bushels, and in 1869 there was a buthner improvement and an increase in quantity of \$,000,000 or 4,000,000 bushels. Striking out indiana the rate of yield fell off more than bail, and the price doubled. In 1870 the State returns show a decline ifrom \$0.27,758 bushels in 1869 to the \$1,21,500 to \$7,000 acres. The battle has since been waged with varying success, the returns for 1871 being \$9,627,758, and for 1873,5,66,616 bushels. The first edect of their appearance was to deter larmers from planting, alter which the advanced prices caused a determined faily.

NATURAL CHECKS.

which the avaliced prices chused a determined raily.

Natural Checks.

We have noticed briefly their wonderful powers of reproduction, and it is a matter of conjecture with many persons how their numbers are kept even within the present limits. Doubtless there are many causes for it, but we think the greater part is due to insect agency, as there are many species of insects that prey upon the Columdo beetle in nearly every stage of its existence. It is destroyed in the egg state by the "lady dugs" (several species) and in the larva state at its proyed upon by a dozen or more species of plant bugs and beetles; the larva of a parisitic fly lives in the oody of the larva of the beetle, and a wasp carries it to its nest for lood. There are, in all, over twenty different species of lasects that prey upon it, but its our limited space we cannot give over twenty different species of insects that prey mon it, but in our limited space we cannot give even their names, though the farmers should know them and learn their babits and even protect them from might, for they will do more than he, with all his intelligence, in keeping down this pest.

This brings us to the practical part of the subject—the means that shall be employed, not to exterminate them, nor that is hardly possible, but to leasen in a great degree their ravages; for, if by artificial means we can save one-naif of the lesses that wound occur without such effort, much mas been done. Thus far Paris green has proved the only available and effectual remedy, it we may except hand picking, which is only reliable to the same extent that it is laborious. It must, however, be pure to be effectual; and we regree to say that tons of inferior or aculterated stuff are soid every year. It is mixed with askes, hard plasser or flour, in the proportion of one to twelve or fliteen, and should be dusted over the blants in the morning when the dew is on the foliage, repeating in a week or ten stays, or after units, when the thisects are most plenkind, though we should advise taxing them carly and preventing them into the bearing the vines creally is to prepare a dredge, on a large scale, from an oid ruit can by puncturing the bottom full of hoses, and securing to the side a piece of broom headle, about two leet lossy. The operator fills this, and, carrying it is one hand, geathly taps the handle with a similar stick held in the other hand, being carcuit to alwars keep to windoward. The sneed of the operator regulates the amount used. Three points so I rarts green to about forty pounds of the plaster or flour will answer for an acro.

Another method is to mix the green with water at the rate or one pound to forty gallons, and it is said to one as effectual as the first maned plasting them from the vines at that time, and it has been stated that the plan succeeds well. It is a docaprenedly and an easy one. Where hand plaking it restricted to, unless great care is exercised, there is much days or from the

CROP PROSPECTS IN NEBRASKA

OMANA, June 8, 1875. another fine rain fell in this State to-day, and